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Moscow-Izvestia carries today an article by S. Petrov, entitled Come
"They Have/to Plead Guilty."

The American spies N. YAKUTA and M. KUDRYAVTSEV recently came to State Security organs and pleaded guilty, giving information about the wrecking activities of American intelligence against the USSR.

The story of these two spies throws additional light on the criminal methods of the American intelligence organs, which are recruiting agents from among socalled DPs, training them for Sabotage activities in special schools created in Western Germany, and secretly introducing them into Soviet territory. YAKUTA and KUDRYAVTSEV have described how and for what purpose this is being done.

It was cowardice on the field of battle against the Hitlerite troops that first pushed YAKUTA on to the path which finally led him into the ranks of the American spies. As a result YAKUTA became a captive and a servant of the enemies of his country. He was bossed around, transferred from place to place, until he and his like were rolled back by the blows of the Soviet Army to the western borders of Germany where they were for the second time "captured," on this occasion by American troops.

YAKUTA remembers how all of them—Russians, French, Dutch, Belgians, Poles—were driven by their "liberators," the Americans, with sticks into trucks like cattle and kept without food and water in open pens surrounded with barbed wire. All this was done with the open purpose of driving to desperation these people for whom any way out would become salvation. It

SCRIT

SECRET

- 2 -

was in this state of despair that YAKUTA jumped at the chance offerred by a recruiter of unskilled labor who had come from Munich. He got into the service of the gang of the White Russian emigre entrepreneur Moisyev, Semov, and others, who mercilessly exploited those whom they had recruited to restore German airfields for the Americans.

Thus YAKUTA was gradually converted from a Pow into a DP, that is, a man without country, without rights and without defense.

A little more time elapsed and YAKUTA got into the hands of the White Russian BOLDYREV who was supplying "White Slaves" to South American and Africa, YAKUTA found himself in Africa.

Soviet people, says YAKUTA, can hardly imagine what it means to find oneself in such circumstances, to feel that one is defenseless without anyone to turn to, has no country standing behind him whose authority would be a support, has no representative to whom he can address himself.

The convict labor in Morocco in which the DPs worked and dies was an enterprise, a big shareholder of which was Prince BELOSSEISKY who had fled in 1917 from Russia to Paris. His companions and associates were the White emigres FEDCHENKO, DRYUNO, and others.

It is precisely there in Morocco, that DPs were subjected to intensive antiSoviet treatment, and that the thought was inculcated into them that those who tak
take an active part in the struggle against the USSR can expect to "get on."

A flew figure appeared in their lives, a certain BAIDALAKEV, Chairman of one of
the emigre organizations. He played the role of a Russian man sympathizing with
the sufferings of his compatriots, persuaded them to go to Western Germany where
he said there is a special school in which BPs are taught everything which
may be of use to them should they return to the USSR.

YAKUTA was one of those whem it was not particularly difficult to "persudae", Morally undermined, addicted to spirits with which he was abundantly supplied by, BANDALAKOV, YAKUTA agreed to go to Western Germany to join the spying organization headed by BANDALAKOV. On the way to Germany YAKUTA was then to Paris where he received political "finishing Polish" under the guidance of the white emigre, the som of the former Tsarist minister STOLYPIN.

The spy school, as described by YAKUTA, is situated two kilometers from Frankfurt on Main in the health resort of Bad-Homburg. It is camouflaged as an "Institute for the Study of the USSR" and is situated in Kaiser-Friedrich Promenade no. 57-59. Before its transfer to Bad-Homburg this school was situated in Limburg.

The teaching personnel of this school is composed of White emigre Tasrist officer; his assistant is TARASOV, also an emigre. "The subjects" were taught by BAIDAKALOV, PORMESKY, REDLICH, UTEKHIN, OKOLOVICH, and others.

The Americans carried out a careful scrutiny of the personnel questionnaire answers given by all the people who had been brought there. Then followed tests on the American firing range, parachute

SECRET

jumps, and more firing. Finally YAKUTA and three of his companions found themselves at a villa in the health resprt of Bad Wissee on the banks of Lake Tegernsee, not far from Munich, Here, in Bad-Wissee YAKUTA became "Paul", while the young man with whom in future he was to be inseparable, was given the nickname of "Bob."

This was KUDRYAVTSEV. His story was shorter than YAKUTA. KUDRYAVTSEV was barely 14 years old when his native town was temporarily occupied by the Hillerites. While gallant Soviet youth chose the path of struggle against the hated for, KUDRYAVTSEV showed weakness, fell a prey to fascist propaganda and became a helpmate of the occupants. Along this slippery path he travelled almost all the stages of his elder companion "Paul"—YAKUTA. He also got to Morocco.

After preliminary treatment in a scout organization he was faced by the same BAIDALAKOV, and the others who took him to the spying school in Bad-Homburg and later on to the banks of Tegernsee.

Day in and day out the main "theses" of American intelligence were driven into his head, to destroy everything that is Soviet, to Kill and to blow up.

However strong the effect of this systematic treatment may have been in its endeavor to convert this young man into a conscious enemy of the Soviet country, he occasionally gave a thought as to what was happening. The reasons for these doubts were the few news items which he got from people who were corresponding with their relatives and the little information he succeeded in obtaining from Soviet broadcasts about life at home.

KUDRVAVTSEV said: "I can confidently assert that if it had not

been for systematic intimidation of DPs by American inventions about punishment which allegedly awaits people returning to the USSR, may DPs would gladly go home."

One of the greatest preoccupations of American Intelligence men was to obtain a guarantee that in the event of a spy sent to the USSR coming to grief, hw would not disclose his connection with United States intelligence. For this purpose endeavors were made to assure the trainees that they cannot be saved from the firing squad even by voluntary surrender to Soviet authorities by those whis wishing to betray their American masters. Agents sent to the USSR were strictly instructed to say in the event of capture that they belonged to White emigre organizations, which in fact are nothing but branch establishments of the United States Intelligence sergice.

On completion of spy training in the American Bad-Wissee school they again underwent tests. They were examined in their skill in

using radio instruments, codes, secret writing, weapons, and map reading. Many of these tests were held on the American shooting range where an American sergeant radio operator recorded the radio "writing" of the trainees.

They were given additional instructions to the effect that if they become well "fixed" in the USSR they should do work on discrediting prominent Soviet workers, figures in literature and science, and compile anonymous provocative demunciations.

Among these instructions were again the following: Having confirmed that in the event of failure on Soviet socl (sic) they should in no case admit that they belonged to American intelligence, gave them the "friendly" advice that the best way of escaping from grave consequences would be suicide by poison. He showed to "Paul" and "Bob" small ampules containing instantaneous deadly poison. On his orders these ampules were at once sewn into the collars of their shirts. It was sufficient to bite the corner of the collar and immediate death would follow.

The house of departure from Munich arrived. The first stage was

a trip to SALONIKA in the company of Major Harold Irving FIDLER —
"Volodya", of the American intelligence service, and another American
Major. There "Paul" YAKUTA, and "Bob", KUDRIATSEV, were put into a
four engined bomber without any markings. This aircraft flew at a great
height without showing the usual navigation lights. Then the aircraft
took a downward course, a signal light was switched on and the command
was given to be ready for the jump. Both men donned their equipment,
hitched on their gear and placed themselves by the door. An American
who came out of the cockpit drew the bolts. Behind him stood another
American scowling at the spies.

KUDRYATSEV was the first to step into the black abyss outside the aircraft. YAKUTA held back and the American pilot officer gave him a sharp push so that he lost his balance and fell out of the aircraft.

From the moment when YAKUTA and KUDRYATSEV were again on Soviet soil and up to the day of their surrender to state security organs they, on their own admission, felt their inability to merge with the Soviet people, to mask themselves. It is precisely this fear of recognition and exposure which ceaselessly drove them from place to place.

Loneliness on Soviet soil became unbearable. The thought arose more and more often that it would be better to be recognized than to prowl around like wolves. More and more often YAKUTA and KUDRYATSEV turned their thoughts to their native places which they had left long ago. More and more aften they thought about their

fate and started to understand that they had been drawn by the Americans into a business hostile to the Soviet people and to themselves.

More and more oftent hey remembered what they had gone through in Germany and Africa, they recalled faces of all these former tsarist prosecutors and generals, the face of _____ with his "friendly giff" of an ampule of deadly poison.

Without agreeing between themselves they nevertheless acted in complete concord, postponing their radio transmissions to "Mr. Tony". They cannot now tell exactly how they started the first conversation on this subject, but in the end they agreed to hide their equipment in a hole in the ground and, making use of the forged documents which they held, to get some work. Nobody would know their past, they had money, they could work and life would begin again.

However, the more YAKUTA and KUDRAYTSEV thought about this plan, the clearer its became to them that they would never be able to look into the eyes of Soviet people while carrying the bunden of secret which rested on their shoulders. That they would never succeed in feeling themselves to be equal, citizens of the USSR.

When this became clear to them, they surrendered to Soviet security organs in the small town in which they had found temporary refuge. There they surrendered their equipment consisting of shortwave radio transmitters and receivers, a radio beacon for guiding aircraft to a landing place, weapons, including noiseless ones, ciphers, codes, maps, compasses, secret writing implements, blank forms of documents of various Soviet establishments, passports and military documents, the forged documents which they had received from the

American intelligence, Soviet paper and gold currency, conspiratorial addresses abroad to which they were to send coded spying messages (in Belgium, Rege, 11, Rue Adrien de Vitte, Jules Bussard; Norway, Alvik Hardander, FMB P. Kastorny; Berlin—Zelendorf, Wohlozogenstrasse 15, Kahn and Schurman O.H.G.—Tass note.)

They described in detail the tasks set to them by the American intelligence: Having settled down in the area of Moscow, to start collecting and transmitting by radio spy information on industrial and military objectives, to enroll agents for spying and sabotage, to discredit by anonymous letters prominent men in the country, party and public leaders, Soviet workers; to kill Soviet people and to get hold of their documents; to report to the American intelligence center on Soviet documents necessary for equipping other agents sent to the USSR; with the help of the radio beacon to help American aircraft in landing other spies; and in the event of war to help enemy aircraft in the bombing of Soviet targets.

YAKUTA and KUDRIATSEV who refused to carry out the tasks of American intelligence and who surrendered and pleaded guilty not only were not "destroyed" as they had been intimidated by American intelligence, but they were given full possibilities for a free life and work on their native soil.

Now both of them again feel themselves to be sons of their great country. They are striving to work for the good and the happiness of the Soviet people, who have readmitted them to their ranks from the abyss in which many unfortunate DPs, who have become the victims of American imperialists and their criminal schemes, still rain.